

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD. Published every day in the year.
Three cents per copy (Sunday excepted). Ten dollars per
year for six months, two dollars and fifty cents for
three months, or at a rate of one dollar per month for
any period less than three months. Sunday edition included.
Without Sunday edition, eight dollars per year, free of
postage.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in drafts on New
York or Post Office money orders, and where neither of
these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
All money remitted at risk of sender. In order to insure
attention subscribers wishing their address changed must
give their old as well as their new address.
All business letters or telegraphic despatches must
be addressed New York Herald.
Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.
Entered at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., as second
class matter.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—No. 112 SOUTH SIXTH
STREET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—
No. 40 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
SARASOTA OFFICE—STADIA PLACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and
forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

4TH YEAR.—NO. 296

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

PARK THEATRE—FRUIT IN LONDON. Matinee.
AQUARIUM—MAMMALS. Matinee.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—REHIMION.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS. Matinee.
THE ACADEMY—THOMAS CONCERT—MARTIN. Matinee.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GIRLS. Matinee.
NIBLO'S THEATRE—ENCHANTMENT. Matinee.
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—THE OCEANOGRAPH. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HAMILT. Matinee.
STANDARD THEATRE—FANTASIA. Matinee.
DAILY'S THEATRE—WIVES. Matinee.
THALIA THEATRE—DIE KAUER. Matinee.
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS—Matinee.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—PINAFORE. Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE—SHIP CONQUEST. Matinee.
AGERLE'S THEATRE—OLD SKEW. Matinee.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
COMIQUE—MELANIE GEARD'S CHRISTMAS. Matinee.
AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Matinee.
STEINWAY HALL—EMILIE SCHAEFFER'S MATINEE.
STECK HALL—SOIREE MUSICALE.
CHICKERING HALL—DICKENS MORNING MATINEE.
SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to hand
in their advertisements previous to eight o'clock
in the evening to insure proper classification.

The probabilities are that the weather in New
York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and
fair. To-morrow it will be warmer and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks suffered
a further decline, ranging from 2 to 15 points
from the opening prices. Great excitement
prevailed until the last hour, when a recovery
set in which brought the general list at the close
within an average of 2 points below the first
quotations. Money ruled at 7 per cent, with
occasional transactions at that rate and 3-16 per
day "commission." Governments were quiet,
State securities dull and railway bonds heavy
in sympathy with their corresponding stocks.

GOOD FOR THANKSGIVING TURKEYS.—The pre-
sent cold snap.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR is proving the
success it deserves.

STREET FLOWERS now sell their bouquets by
candlelight, even in the daytime.

LOVERS OF GOOD RACING will be glad to
know that improvements are in progress at
Jerome Park.

JACK FROST came to the rescue of the Street
Cleaning Department and pedestrian exercise is
once more possible in New York City.

IN DELAWARE they are trying a twelve-year-
old boy for murder, he having killed his play-
mate with a baseball bat. If convicted, will the
State not execute him?

OUR DETECTIVES are still hunting for clues
in the river mystery, while the coroners believe
that the victim died and murdered himself, yet
the taxpayers pay liberally for such incompetence.

PEOPLE SHOULD BE CAREFUL how they order
other people to be arrested for theft, especially
by telegraph. A respectable gentleman met
with such an experience on Long Island a few
days ago and now looks for pecuniary damages.

COLLISIONS IN OUR HARBOR are becoming
alarmingly frequent. These accidents are like
quarrels—somebody must be in the wrong; con-
sequently punishment of the person at fault is
the only way to prevent their too frequent re-
currence.

A WOMAN was severely injured yesterday by
being compelled to leap from the window of a
burning building. Our Fire Commissioners
should take measures to provide some simple
contrivance to prevent such accidents. A sail
cloth would be better than nothing.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS do business in a
most remarkable manner. They began yester-
day to investigate certain charges against their
Superintendent of Seows, but the accused
turned the tables on his superiors by putting
each member of the Board on his own defence.

GRAIN SPECULATORS will no doubt be mortified
to find that the rumors of a canal blockade
by ice are wholly unfounded. As there is every
probability that all of the boats now on the way
will be able to get through, we may look for an
easier market and increased shipments within
the next few days.

PRESIDENT SALOMON, of Hayti, must have
been a proud man when he took the oath of
office after an exile of twenty years. The
whirligig of time did indeed bring him his re-
venge. Driven away as a public enemy, but
finally invited back by his countrymen to re-
store order and prosperity on the island, is in-
deed a wonderful change for any man.

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre that passed
over this district on Thursday advanced into
the ocean and is now moving northward,
parallel with the Atlantic coast. The gradients
on its western margin are very steep, causing
heavy gales from the Northwest to prevail over
the Middle Atlantic and New England States.
The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic
States. It is high but falling slowly in the
Northwest, and a disturbance is evidently mov-
ing over Dakota. Snow fell in the Lake
regions and the northern portion of the New
England States. Elsewhere the weather was
clear. The temperature fell decidedly through-
out the country except the Northwest, where it
rose slightly. The winds have been generally
fresh, except in the Middle Atlantic and New
England States, where they were high. The
storm that struck the British coast on the night
of the 19th continues with unabated fury. The
weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will
be cold and fair. To-morrow it will be warmer
and clear.

Herald Storm Warnings in Europe.

Stormy weather in England verifies once
more our predictions by cable. Four days
since we warned our not altogether appre-
ciative cousins beyond the sea not merely
as usual that they might specifically ex-
pect a great storm on a given day, but that
they must abandon all hopes of good
weather for a designated number of days
to come; in short, gave them notice that
enough atmospheric disturbances were
moving their way on direct transatlantic
routes to last them beyond the 20th
inst. All has happened, as the cable
reports inform us, substantially as foretold.
Continued bad weather has been experi-
enced in the North, and the storm which
was relied upon to carry them over the 20th
reached its destination promptly on that
date, and appears to have been one of ex-
traordinary violence. Great numbers of
vessels, detained on the coasts by head
winds, appear to have reached safe harbors
at different points, some of them decidedly
the worse for disregarding fair notice. As
the Herald weather predictions have excited
the ire of a few meteorologists, who
have spoken of them in a carping spirit, it is
a pleasure to notice that there is also some
disposition in England to do full justice to
their success.

From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of Lon-
don, we reprint to-day a tabular statement
of a series of our announcements by cable
of storms on their way across the Atlantic,
with the magazine's own account of the
outcome. This table is part of an article,
of the general argument of which we gave an
outline a few days since. Readers should
notice especially that of the four columns
of this table the second only, or that which
contains the announcement of storms on the
way, is ours, and that the statements
of the weather which actually pre-
vailed on the days named by us as
likely to be stormy, as well as the short
judgments upon success or failure, stand
on the authority of an entirely impartial
person resident in England. An excellent
judge has laid it down as a rule that "a
jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that
hears it," but it cannot be said that the
prosperity of a weather prediction depends
in any degree upon opinion. In that re-
spect at least it is a thoroughly serious
subject. Prosperity here depends upon the
facts. Consequently the results as given in
the table must not be held as anybody's
mere judgment of our success, for the
third column in the table is the record of
the weather, a record of facts too noto-
rious and of too common observation for
any one to mistake or pervert it, and a
publication of this record in this connec-
tion in a well known British periodical—if
not, indeed, the most ancient periodical of
this class now in existence in England—
could not pass unchallenged and undenied
for a day if there was the least room to dis-
pute the statement of the weather as it is
placed opposite our predictions in the
table.

Here, then, are twenty-seven storm warn-
ings sent from the Herald office here by
cable to the Herald Bureau in London and
there made public for the benefit of whom
it might concern, and the word "failure" is
set down opposite only two of this large
number. In every one besides the predic-
tion was fulfilled more or less exactly—par-
tially in eight, completely in seventeen. It
must be noted that these are not selected
examples of storm predictions. They
are not culled from a far larger
number in order to put in a favorable light
the possibilities of a scheme or the skill of
a meteorologist. On the contrary, they
comprise the whole number sent during a
period of seven months. They show fairly
the average of operations for upward of
half a year. Judged, therefore, literally
and simply by the weather record which
the *Gentleman's Magazine* sets opposite the
copy of our predictions, it appears that
twenty-five times in the course of seven suc-
cessive months we notified different Euro-
pean countries, from two to five days
beforehand, of the storms for which they
must prepare, and storms came on the days
foretold by us, and commonly attended by
the destructive winds or cold or rain or
snow which we associated with the predic-
tion. We not only foretold their storms,
we described them—gave indication of their
quality and peculiar features. In all that
many cases—twenty-five out of twenty-seven—our predictions were verified, for
those which the writer under considera-
tion sets down as "partial successes" can
only be judged as partial from a
standpoint which seems to us not
broad enough for operations on so
grand a scale. If we foretold the
arrival on the European coasts on a certain
date of a storm of a certain character, and
named three countries as those it would
"possibly" reach; and if the storm came on
the day named, and was just such a storm
as we had described it, but reached only
two of the three countries named, that is
called a "partial success." But we do not
object to a high standard of criticism in
these cases; our labors will stand it.
In the name of humanity we might
protest against indifference. On March
18, 1878, we sent word to London
that in five days a storm would reach the
British coasts, with "heavy rains, possibly
snow, and southeast to northwest gales."
That storm arrived exactly, and in it Her
Majesty's ship *Eurydice* was lost in sight of
the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty's navy
could not recognize an American weather
prediction; but if it had been possible to
lay aside its supreme dignity to that extent
it would have saved a ship and many pre-
cious lives.

In the article from the *Independence Belge*,
part of which we quote, a just and intelli-
gent view is presented of the facts of the suc-
cess of the Herald weather predictions and
of the theory of Atlantic storms. This article
is by Mr. Simonin, of Paris, a gentleman of
varied scientific acquirements, especially
competent to treat the subject. As we
have already pointed out, the grounds of
the predictions of European weather,
such as we have made them with
notable success, are not in any respect
mysterious, but are fairly and honestly
scientific. Our predictions depend on cal-

culations rather than on the spirit of
prophecy; on the right interpretation of
nature and not on Urim and Thummim.
They turn on the study of aerial cur-
rents, and especially on that particu-
lar aerial current which has been called
"the Gulf Stream of the air." The great
storm bearing aerial currents, such as
that which countless observations show
moves from America to Northwestern
Europe, as Redfield remarked, "are not
transient and fortuitous," but, originated
by the sun, are as perpetual as his radia-
tion. The vast horizontal band of south-
west wind (in which American storms are
imbedded and in which they are borne
toward Europe) in its transit over the At-
lantic feels the effect of two barometric
areas—one of "high pressure," central at
the Azores, and the other of "low pressure,"
central just southwest of Iceland. A line
drawn from Florida toward the Faroe Is-
lands would, therefore, represent the mean
axis of a deep aerial groove, in which North
Atlantic storms generally travel, but in spe-
cial cases the depression of course diverges
more or less to the northward or eastward.
Our study in storm warnings is mainly to
ascertain the elements of that possible
variation.

The Irrepressible Labouchere.

Further chapters of the somewhat pi-
quant story of Mr. Labouchere's adventures
in the clubs and courts of London are given
in our cable despatches to-day. His hear-
ing before the magistrate on the charge of
libel was to have been continued yesterday,
and it was anticipated by his opponents
that the gamey fight he has made hitherto
would undergo a gloomy eclipse. It
will be remembered that on all the
previous days of the hearing
he has entertained the company present
with a somewhat showy vivisection of his
accuser, whom he was able to put on the
stand as a witness, and who, owing to the
latitude of the examination, he forced into
some not very pleasant admissions. But
the magistrate had decided to cut that in-
vestigation short, and Labouchere sought
to force him, by an order from the Court of
Queen's Bench, not to narrow the field of
inquiry. Chief Justice Cockburn refused
the proffered aid; and the magis-
trate, left to himself, would perhaps
have committed the accused for trial
yesterday. Lucky Labouchere, however,
has another chance to try some new re-
source, since an unlooked for cab ran
over the magistrate at a propitious mo-
ment and forced a postponement. How
Mr. Labouchere takes the vote for his ex-
pulsion from the Beefsteak Club and how
his appeal to the courts to set aside the ac-
tion of the club is viewed by some of the
persons concerned is all told in our special
despatches, which are worthy the especial
attention of all who are pleased to study
this quaint episode of London life.

Executions by Electricity.

Mr. Park Benjamin, a well known sci-
entific expert in applied mechanics, contrib-
utes an exceedingly interesting essay on
electricity to-day to the Herald's research
for the best substitute for the process of
hanging criminals. He dissents from Pro-
fessor Draper's opinion, which we printed
yesterday, that it would be found very diffi-
cult to put electricity into practical oper-
ation for the purpose. On the contrary,
Mr. Benjamin believes, a simple apparatus
could be devised so compact that it would
occupy no more space than an ordinary
travelling trunk, capable of discharging an
electric spark potent enough "to kill simu-
laneously more men than have ever
been hanged in company in this coun-
try," with entire safety to the operating
sheriff. At the Stevens Institute, in Hobo-
ken, there is an electric coil which yields
sparks twenty-one inches long that pen-
etrate glass blocks three inches thick, and
the Royal Polytechnic Institution, in Lon-
don, possesses one of even greater potency.
The awe-inspiring influence of such a mys-
terious mode of capital punishment he con-
sidered one of its important recommendations,
whereas hanging produces on the
public no emotions superior to disgust. He
might have added also that it would save
the bodies of the criminals from deface-
ment—a consideration much insisted upon
by Professor Darling yesterday in his recom-
mendation of inflicting death by the fumes
of carbonic acid.

Who Is He?

Judge Comstock's letter, which will be
found in another column, concerning the
recent democratic unpleasantness in this
State, piques public curiosity. The Judge
does not approve of reconciliation by arbitra-
tion. He is a conservative, old-fashioned
lawyer, and believes still in the "wager of
battle." The modern system of referees he
puts no faith in. "The difficulties, if they
exist," he says—probably a slip of the pen
for "if they persist"—"must be worked out
in the accustomed mode." But he intimates
that a democratic Presidential candi-
date has been discovered so "distinguished
for sound opinions upon public questions,
disinterested services and private virtues,"
that his nomination will compose every
difficulty, fanciful or real, and avoid the
need either of battle or of reference. Now
who is this paragon? The Judge pro-
vokingly conceals his name. Is he Mr.
Tilden? Who is he? Does anybody be-
lieve the Judge himself possess the im-
portant secret?

The Niagara Park.

The cost of the maintenance as well as of
the establishment of an international park
at Niagara Falls of course is a matter for
consideration. It does not appear to have
been extensively debated at the meeting of
the Survey Commissioners on Thursday,
we presume because it is clear that it can
be provided and a permanent improvement
fund accumulated from the proceeds of
temporary fees so moderate in amount that
they would be cheerfully paid by visitors
who groan under the present exactions. We
print elsewhere a Canadian's estimate
of the sufficiency of such fees for the pur-
pose, supposing them to be only one-quarter
of the charges now made by the private
proprietors. He computes that at that rate
they would amount to more than three hun-
dred thousand dollars a year.

Ireland's Agrarian Question.

The arrests in Ireland have already pro-
duced their first effect, in causing great ex-
citement throughout that country and among
the Irish people in English cities. Thus
they will prove a fever as to the depth and
meaning of the anti-rent agitation. If there
is any rebellious fire under all the rhetori-
cal smoke the British government wants to
know it. The moving of troops may be
taken, too, as the government's intimation
that it is prepared to deal with turbulence,
while the arrests will develop the plan, if
any, of "resistance" to eviction, so vaguely
hinted at by the anti-rent agitators. The
Sligo outrage reported yesterday gives,
however, a dark tinge to the aspect of af-
fairs. If those who are able to pay their
rents are to be intimidated wherever the
anti-rent agitation is active the Irish land
question will be quickly relegated to its
traditional settlement by the edge of the
sword. This is to be regretted. In no
country of Europe is the land held under
such unwholesome conditions as in Ireland;
in no country of Europe is the tiller of the
soil so much the slave of the land owner.
To seek a redress of the iniquitous land
laws it is necessary that the question be
presented to England, to the civil-
ized world, uncomplicated with stories
of wanton outrage, which, however
isolated, can be made to do great
service in the mouths of the interested
classes who live upon the money extorted
from misery. Because a few men are put
in prison the cause they represent will not
be discredited in the eyes of the world,
much less in a country which has a regular
crop of popular "martyrs." A repetition,
however, of the Sligo outrage, if its motive
has been as alleged, will put a different
face on the matter.

We have Earl Beaconsfield's authority
for the statement that actual distress may
be expected in many parts of Ireland
during the winter. In those parts, then,
the oppressive laws will tell their own tale,
pointing the necessity of a reform
which it is obvious the present
government has no intention of
proposing. It would prefer to deal with
the emergency as a purely abnormal one
rather than as the accentuated manifesta-
tion of unsound economic condition. It
would meet it only by wholesale repression
of uttered discontent and partial relief
of actual hunger. It is, therefore, the difficult
task of those who aspire to lead the Irish
people to convince England that this plan
is not statesmanship but a broad reform
is necessary instead of a course of action of
no higher intellectuality than a constable
and a poorhouse master might devise be-
tween them. It remains to be seen whether
such leaders are among those who have been
speaking of late in the name of Ireland.

The Origin of the "Polar Waves."

The wintry wave which has so recently
rolled over the northern part of the coun-
try seems to have been a veritable congener
of "the November atmospheric wave,"
which Sir John Herschel and other English
scientists graphically describe. Herschel
defines it as it is felt in England as "one
great billow or mountainous breaker of air
which sweeps in November across the whole
North Atlantic and the European Con-
tinent from northwest to southeast, preceded
and followed by sudden and violent subor-
dinate fluctuations." He imagined that the
phenomenon was peculiar to his own side
of the Atlantic. But it is no less marked
as a periodical occurrence in the United
States. Indeed, it appears to reach Great
Britain after traversing the Western Con-
tinent. The late weather reports, showing
the presence of a "high pressure" wave,
with barometers ranging from 30.80 to 30.90
inches over Manitoba and the Northwest,
and pouring its freezing air currents over
the lakes and the Upper Mississippi Valley,
leave no room for doubt that we have just
experienced such a wave as the English
philosopher depicts. It may not produce
here the same effects which characterize or
attend its approach to the British shores—
intense storms, copious downpours of rain
and the famous November London fog,
with

No sky, no earth, view.
No distance looking blue.

But this is because our atmosphere is not
saturated with ocean vapor. Coming to us
after travelling across a dry continent it is
felt as a cold, arid blast, like the famous
drying winds which descend on the lea-
ward sides of the Peruvian Cordilleras.

The origin of these aerial waves crossing
the continent from the Pacific coast is a
point of no small importance to determine.
Sir John Herschel hazarded the conjecture
that they "originate in the opposite hemi-
sphere," by which he may have meant this
continent. Others suppose, or assume,
that they are formed within the Arctic
basin. That they bring with them the in-
tense cold characteristic of the polar regions
is unquestionable. But there is reason to
believe they originate over the vast plains
of interior and Northeastern Siberia. This
is the region of the highest barometric pres-
sure in winter known on the globe. It is
also the region of greatest winter cold, "the
pole of greatest cold," as it is called by
geographers, being near Yakutsk, on the
Lena, where Dr. Woeikoff, the Russian ex-
plorer, tells us, "the cold of winter is
more intense than on the shores
of the Arctic." The lowest Arctic
temperature observed by Kane that we
know was 67 degrees below zero, while 76
degrees below zero has been reported in
Siberia. The average thermometric read-
ing at Yakutsk in January is 41 degrees
below zero. But the great point to be
noticed is the enormous accumulation of
barometric pressure which forms in the
winter over the Siberian districts.

The international observations now taken
for and charted by our Signal Service are
sufficiently extended in Asia to enable it to
project the outlines of the great Siberian
areas of high barometer on its daily inter-
national weather charts; and these reveal
not unfrequently vast areas in which, as
early as December, the pressure ranges
from 30.50 to 31.20 inches. Two years ago
the Signal Service international charts,
from the 15th to the 20th of December,
record Siberian pressures ranging from
31.20 to 31.50 inches and higher, especially

between the 80th and 110th meridians.
No such barometric anomalies, we believe,
have ever been recorded by Arctic ex-
plorers, nor do their meteorological reports
indicate in the polar regions the existence
of such vast aerial accumulations as are
necessary to supply the volumes of air that
come to us in our so-called "polar wave."
Instead of looking, therefore, to the north
polar basin for the source of these meteors
may it not be well to seek for their explana-
tion in those northwesterly currents that
are projected from the Asiatic shores across
the icy seas near Behring Strait, and thence
descend over Western British America, toward
Dakota and Manitoba, and finally inun-
dating the northern part of the United
States?

English Ignorance of America.

After Lord Beaconsfield's Aylsbury
speech, some two months since, and Mr.
Froude's more recent exhibition, we cannot
be much surprised at any amount of Eng-
lish misconception of American affairs.
A grave editorial in the last London *Ex-
aminer* seems to be regarded by several
contemporaries as capping the climax, but
we are willing to look at that article in a
different light. It is written, indeed,
with a solemn gravity which wears the ap-
pearance of sincerity, but the errors are so
wildly preposterous that we incline to
think the writer merely intended a hoax.
But how dense must be the English igno-
rance of affairs in the United States if such a
hoax has any chance of success! It is
stated by the *Examiner* that Victoria
Woodhull has good chances to be
elected President of the United States.
"It has been known for several weeks
that Mrs. Woodhull had been visited
in her retirement at South Kensington by
a deputation of seven American gentlemen,
who control above a million votes, and so-
licitated to stand for the Presidency." On
the strength of this the *Examiner* proceeds
to recite her history and discuss her pros-
pects. We are told that her bank in this
city was entered and gutted, causing a
"damage which Congress has now agreed
to make good to the extent of five hundred
thousand dollars," and that she "lost in
the struggle two million dollars, her health
and almost her life; but she won the most
enthusiastic regard of the people." We
trust these samples will suffice. We know
not what success this stupid hoax may
have in England, but it has so far succeeded
in this country as to convince several of our
journalists that the writer is really as ignorant
as his air of perfect seriousness implies.

Civilization of the Indians.

The annual report of Mr. Hayt, Com-
missioner of Indian Affairs, gives an encourag-
ing view of the capacity of the Indians for
improvement, as attested by the experience
of the year. The most important civilizing
influence is agriculture, and there is a grow-
ing addition to agricultural pursuits, espe-
cially the raising of cattle. The transition
from the life of hunters to that of herdsmen
is easy and natural and will probably be
the intermediate stage to the extensive
growing of crops. The Commissioner
recommends the breaking up of the tribal
relations so far as regards property, and as-
signing to each Indian portions of land in
separate ownership. When this is done it
will be a great step in advance. One of the
hopeful evidences of improvement is the
extension of education. The young Indians
are bright and quick in elementary
studies, and there are already thirteen
thousand three hundred and fifty of
them under instruction—namely, six thou-
sand two hundred and fifty in the five
civilized tribes, and seven thousand one
hundred at the agency schools. Agricul-
ture and education are the two grand levers
of civilization for the roaming tribes, and
when the older part of the present genera-
tion of savages shall have died off there will
be great hope of the now rising youth.

Interior Climates.

The report of the Princeton scientific ex-
pedition to Utah and Colorado, noticed in
these columns on the 16th inst., will be
useful in awakening fresh interest in the
physical geography of the great plateau on
which the Rocky Mountains are built. One
of its climatologic peculiarities, as illus-
trated by the report of the Princeton ex-
plorers, in the profusion of forests and the
display of flowers and grasses above the
limit of the tree growth, even at altitudes ten
thousand feet above sea level, is worthy of
special study. This remarkable vegetation,
extending almost to the mountain tops, is
apparently traceable to the influence of the
mountains in condensing the vapor borne
by the great belt of westerly winds from
the Pacific Ocean. But there is another in-
fluence which they exert on these winds
which has been seldom if ever appreciated
by the students of our plateau climates.

Were there no special compensative influ-
ence exerted by our great mountain
range, its lofty summits, arresting the
vapor laden winds from the Pacific
and condensing their vapor on a grand
scale, would make the adjacent plateaus in-
tolerably cold. But within a few years ob-
servations in mountainous districts have
revealed a powerful climatic agency in the
heat-evolving process that goes on during
that of condensation. When air is driven
against the mountain side and lifted to
great heights, its volume expanding, its
temperature is lowered; but in the consequent
condensation its vapor gives out a
great amount of heat which warms up the
surrounding atmosphere. In the formation
of one pound of water from aqueous vapor,
laboratory experiments show, heat is given
out sufficient to melt five pounds of cast
iron. When south winds drive the warm,
moist air of the Mediterranean northward
over the Alps it is cooled in its mountain
ascent—for an ascent of ten thousand feet,
according to Helmholtz, over thirty de-
grees—while on the contrary in its descent
to the plains it is felt as an almost in-
supportably dry, hot Föhn wind.

Intense chilling of the air, with heavy con-
densation and the consequent evolution of
heat and the distribution of the latter over
the higher portions of the intermediate pla-
teaus, seem to be the necessary results of the
resistance offered by the mountain walls to
the passage of the moist Pacific winds. The

fierce wintry winds and low temperatures
of Colorado are well known, but the Signal
Service reports give Denver, at an elevation
of over five thousand feet above the sea, a
higher mean annual temperature than Bos-
ton, within a hundred and fifty feet of sea
level. The investigation of these climatic
agencies over the great plains which slope
from the Rocky Mountains toward the Mis-
sissippi will open a new chapter in the
physical geography of the globe and furnish
reliable information as to the climates of
the Far West.

Wall Street.

The excitement of the preceding two days
was kept up yesterday until an hour or two
past noon, when a calmer feeling set in.
During the last business hour prices began
to recover, and confidence revived with
reviving prices. The hope seems to be gen-
eral that the stock market will be stronger
and steadier to-day.

The brokers have very generally kept out
of the recent speculation, acting merely as
agents for their customers. The small mis-
hap to Mr. Livermore is an exception which
proves the rule. There have been no serious
failures and will be none. The losers
by the sudden tumble in prices are prin-
cipally outsiders who were deluded
by the "boom" into risking money
which they could ill afford to
stake. Buying on margins, they were
required by the brokers to increase their
margins when prices began to leap down-
ward, and those of them who could not fur-
nish more money have been "wiped out."
Experience, Poor Richard used to say,
keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in
no other. We trust we may now repeat
with more effect the warning we have so
constantly been giving to people of small
means, to keep out of the street.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Henry F. Gillig, of London, is at the Windsor.
General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.

General Lambert has been chosen military com-
mander of Paris.

Captain Parsell, of the steamer *Baltic*, arrived yester-
day from Liverpool.

A pastry cook in the *Champs Elysees* has inscribed
in his window, "Diners sent here."

London Truth—"Proverbs are the refuge of fools.
They may be the wisdom of nations, but in their ap-
plication they show that in all nations there are very
silly people."

General Hancock, who is so prominent among
democrats as a Presidential candidate, belongs to
Pennsylvania, and that State will probably cast her
entire vote for him.

The Northern Pacific Railroad owes \$80,000,000 on
preferred stock and bonds, and \$10,000,000 on
common stock, and the road is chiefly controlled by
Mr. Billings, of Vermont.

Mme. de V., a *belle mondaine*, was astonished to
hear that some fifteen or twenty persons died in the
world every minute. "At any rate," she said, "it is
a consolation to know that you are not alone."

Hyalanthine, the French actor, is of uncertain age.
A boulevardier recently asked him, apropos of the
Maurician inundations, if it was true that he had
played for the benefit of the victims of Noah's flood.
Hyalanthine, with his usual pliancy, replied, "On
average."

The St. Johns (N. F.) Advocate learns that the Pope
has chosen the Most Rev. Dr. John Baptiste Scandale,
Bishop of Gibraltar, as the successor to the
late M. Conroy. Dr. Scandale was born in 1821,
educated at Rome and promoted to the episcopacy
in 1867.

It is understood that General Sir Patrick Mac-
Dougall's visit to England is for the purpose of at-
tending an adjourned meeting of the Imperial Military
Commission, of which he is a member. The
meeting is called for the purpose of considering a
reorganization of the army.

Senator Bayard is described by a correspondent of
the Boston Herald as broad-shouldered, gray-haired,
clean-shaven, muscular and fresh in color. He is
exceedingly athletic, being famous in Wilmington
as a pedestrian and a boxer. His manners are
frank and kindly, his ways of speech quick and
earnest.

Edmund Yates—"People find it easier
and pleasanter to pay a few afternoon calls than to de-
vote a few hours to reading. Men and women can-
not endure to seem out of the social running, and
are haunted by an uneasy misgiving that their ab-
sence on any particular occasion may be interpreted
as a sign of social retirement or defeat. To be in
evidence is the rage of the day."

The Parisian—"La mere Ganne is dead. In her
fun at Barbizon she gave hospitality to two or three
generations of artists, of whom a number have be-
come glories of the French school. Her great dish
was stewed rabbit, and on stewed rabbit, cooked by
the mere Ganne, was nourished the genius of the
first of the romantic painters, of Corot, Decamps,
Diaz, Millet and the two Rousseaus. The mere Ganne
died in the artistic faith and in the sacred honor of
Cahenol."

London World—"It is becoming the fashion at
distinguished weddings in Paris for page boys to be
substituted for bridesmaids. They are all dressed
alike, mostly in red or blue velvet or satin, with silk
stockings and gold buckles; and, for their business,
have to attend on the bride, carry her prayer book
and bouquet, support her train and veil, and gen-
erally be at her bidding all the day. Young
brothers, or relatives under twelve years of age, are
usually selected for